

Carranza Frees American Troopers; Danger of Immediate Break Averted

HUGHES AND T. R. IN ACCORD; TAFT WILL AID

Nominee Happy After His Dinner Talk with Colonel at Astor.

DISCUSS MEXICO AND HYPHENATES

Roosevelt and 1912 Enemy May Speak on Same Platform for Ex-Justice.

Colonel Roosevelt, after talking over the issues of the campaign at dinner with Charles E. Hughes last night, said he heartily agreed with the candidate's attitude toward the great questions before the people of the United States. Mr. Hughes, looking as happy and radiant as the Colonel, and wearing a satisfied smile, said that he and the Colonel were in complete accord on all matters relating to the campaign.

And while Mr. Hughes and Colonel Roosevelt were dining in the candidate's apartment at the Hotel Astor and discussing the hyphenates, the Mexican situation and other issues that will be fought over between now and November 9, William Howard Taft, at his brother's home on Long Island, in an interview declared he was ready to take the stump for Mr. Hughes, and was ready to speak from the same platform with his one-time enemy.

1912 Breach Healed.

So that not only—as one of Mr. Hughes's friends put it last night—is the Republican party reunited, but the two men who were the immediate cause of the split in 1912 are on the road to renewing their former friendship for the good of the common cause. Mr. Hughes and the Colonel saw the newspapermen immediately after they had finished their coffee. The Colonel talked with some of them in his automobile on his way to his hotel, the Langdon, and while he was packing up there preparatory to motoring back to Oyster Bay. Mr. Hughes saw them at his headquarters in the Astor.

"I was much pleased," said Mr. Hughes, "with Colonel Roosevelt's letter of endorsement, and he has expressed himself in a very kindly way with respect to my telegram to the Progressive committee."

"I wanted to talk to Colonel Roosevelt fully with respect to the issues of the campaign, and I asked him to dine with me that we might have that opportunity. He dined with me to-night. We talked fully over all matters and are in complete accord. The evening has been a very pleasant one."

Talked Over Issues.

Colonel Roosevelt said he had an entirely satisfactory talk with Mr. Hughes and was really greatly pleased. He added that he most heartily agreed with the attitude which Mr. Hughes takes toward the great questions that are before the nation, and that he would support him with the utmost heartiness.

The Colonel said he and Mr. Hughes spent the better part of the two and three-quarter hours they were together talking over the issues of the campaign, which is another way, he added, of saying the vital questions which affect the national interest and the national honor to-day.

The Colonel said Mr. Hughes declared that he desired his aid in the campaign. The Colonel agreed to give it, and it was decided that in the fall the Colonel would make three or four speeches for him.

While it was agreed to last night that the Colonel would make only three or four speeches, it is understood that if the occasion should arise and Mr. Hughes requested it, the Colonel would make a country-wide speaking trip, or help Mr. Hughes in whatever other way either thought advisable.

Hadn't Met in Six Years.

The Colonel reached the Hotel Astor at 7:30, escorted by William R. Wilcox, Mr. Hughes's campaign manager. When Mr. Hughes opened the door of his apartment as the Colonel arrived, he exclaimed:

"Why, Colonel Roosevelt!"

And the Colonel, who had not seen him in six years, seized the extended hand and cried:

"How are you, Governor Hughes?"

And then the two went into the dining room, alone save for the waiter. When they parted, nearly three hours later, the Colonel, who was escorted to his automobile by Mr. Hughes, again shook his hand and said:

"Goodbye and the best of luck to you!"

"Thank you! Thank you!" replied Mr. Hughes.

And as the automobile started off the Colonel waving his hand shouted:

"Good luck! Good luck! Good luck!"

They were dressed in black suits, Mr.

SENTENCE LIEBKNECHT TO PENAL SERVITUDE

Court Martial Gives Socialist Thirty Months for Treason.

Berlin, June 28.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, was sentenced to-day to thirty months' penal servitude and dismissal from the army for attempted high treason, gross insubordination and resistance to the authorities.

The court adopted the view that Dr. Liebknecht was guided by political fanaticism and not by unpatriotic feeling, and therefore imposed the lowest penalty on him. Mr. Liebknecht is entitled to appeal from the sentence.

The trial was held behind closed doors. When the court-martial convened there was a large attendance, but the room was almost immediately cleared "in the interest of public security." It was ordered also that newspapers should print no reports of the trial except the verdict, which would be made public.

There were spasmodic attempts to organize demonstrations for Liebknecht. Crowds several times invaded Unter den Linden. Numerous arrests were made.

32 PARALYSIS CASES IN DAY

Disease Spreading to Children on East Side.

HOW INFANTILE PARALYSIS HAS SPREAD	
Total cases:	
Brooklyn	206
Manhattan	20
Deaths:	
Brooklyn	11
Manhattan	1
Cases reported yesterday:	
Brooklyn	23
Manhattan	9

The epidemic of infantile paralysis, which has been confined to Brooklyn, is spreading rapidly to Manhattan, according to Health Department bulletins last night. Eight cases were reported before June 1, and twenty since that date. Nine of these were reported yesterday. Twenty-three new cases in Brooklyn, made a total of 206 in that borough.

"The situation in Manhattan is not encouraging," said Health Commissioner Emerson last night. "Most of the cases are confined to the crowded lower and upper East Side districts. The epidemic of 1907 began in a similar manner."

Dr. Emerson explained that as far as possible all special activities of the department were being dropped that attention might be concentrated on curbing infantile paralysis.

All Reports Welcome.

"We believe," he said, "that application of well recognized sanitary measures will control this outbreak. The Health Department, however, cannot possibly carry out all the measures necessary unless the people do their part and promptly report every case even remotely suspicious. Reports from janitors, neighbors, visiting nurses, as well as physicians, are welcome. No names of persons making them are necessary. Our chief reliance must lie in complete and quick isolation of patients for not less than six weeks, and on perfect cleanliness of the patient's surroundings."

A special pavilion has been established by the Health Department in the Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn, where sufferers will be cared for by specialists assisting the regular staff.

Dr. Amos, of the Rockefeller Institute, has been assigned to work with the specialists who are studying the Brooklyn epidemic. These experts will meet to-morrow afternoon at the Health Department; on Saturday the Brooklyn physicians living in the affected area will meet in Polhemus Memorial Clinic under the joint auspices of the Department of Health and the special poliomyelitis committee. Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute, will be present at these meetings.

Addresses Public To-day.

Dr. C. F. Belduan, director of the Bureau of Public Health Education of the Health Department, announced last night that the addresses of all Manhattan cases would be given out for publication to-day.

"Study this list daily and keep your children away from the infected homes," is the advice printed on the lists.

Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Bureau of Preventive Diseases, was appointed yesterday head of the special field force

12TH DELAYED AT TRAINYARD; ARTILLERY OFF

Infantry Men, Hungry, but Happy to Go to Border.

RED CROSS MEAL FIRST IN HOURS

Relatives Wait Long to Say Goodby—Gunners Entrain at Yonkers.

All the effervescence of first day enthusiasm was gone yesterday when New York stretched out its hand in final farewell to two more of its youthful National Guard organizations. There was plenty of patriotism and plenty of sincere good wishes, but it was a sober, thoughtful day that had taken the place of the elated one that proudly sent her first aid to Uncle Sam at the Mexican border twenty-four hours earlier.

When members of the 12th Regiment and the 2d Battalion, 1st Field Artillery, finally left the city behind them it is probable that the recollection of sober faces and the tears of their wives, sweethearts and mothers was the one that had made a lasting impression on their minds.

The 2d Battalion of the 12th Field Artillery left from Yonkers. The 12th, with most of the men asleep in the coaches, except a few who sat with their wives or sweethearts, was held up at Hoboken last night. Slowness in handling baggage delayed the troop train. It was said that a real start toward the border would not be made before 4 o'clock this morning.

Anxious to Reach Front.

But the men themselves were just as anxious to get to the front as were their more fortunate predecessors. There was an air of satisfaction about the faces of members of the 12th and a jauntiness about their step that told nothing of the many hours of waiting in the train and the sleepless nights of more than a week as that organization finally swung down Columbus Avenue on the last lap of their trip away from the city.

The same atmosphere was discernible in the departure of the artillery battalion when, after interminable delays, they were given the final orders to pull out of Yonkers. There had been delay in handling equipment, unexpected delays in the arrival of eleventh-hour provisions, and for a time the men feared that they would be compelled to spend another night in the city. The sooner-faced wives and sweethearts were praying that there might be another delay, but to the men such a contingency seemed unbearable.

Farewell a Quiet One.

New York's send-off for the 12th Regiment late in the afternoon was not noisy as others that had preceded it. The patriotic shouts that started the boys for Camp Whitman a week ago were replaced by silence, and for the wildly waving flags were substituted sober and thoughtful faces.

All the long route from Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue to the Twenty-third Street ferry was lined with people. The windows above were full on both sides. The farewells had two stages of tears, and one of drouth between. At the army there were 20,000 relatives and sweethearts waiting outside. They had been excluded since early in the day, but had been promised that there would be an hour for farewells. At the last moment, Colonel Wadsworth ordered the line formed inside the army and out of the east door, instead of the south, where every one expected them.

Even this change was not sufficient to prevent the crowd from breaking the lines.

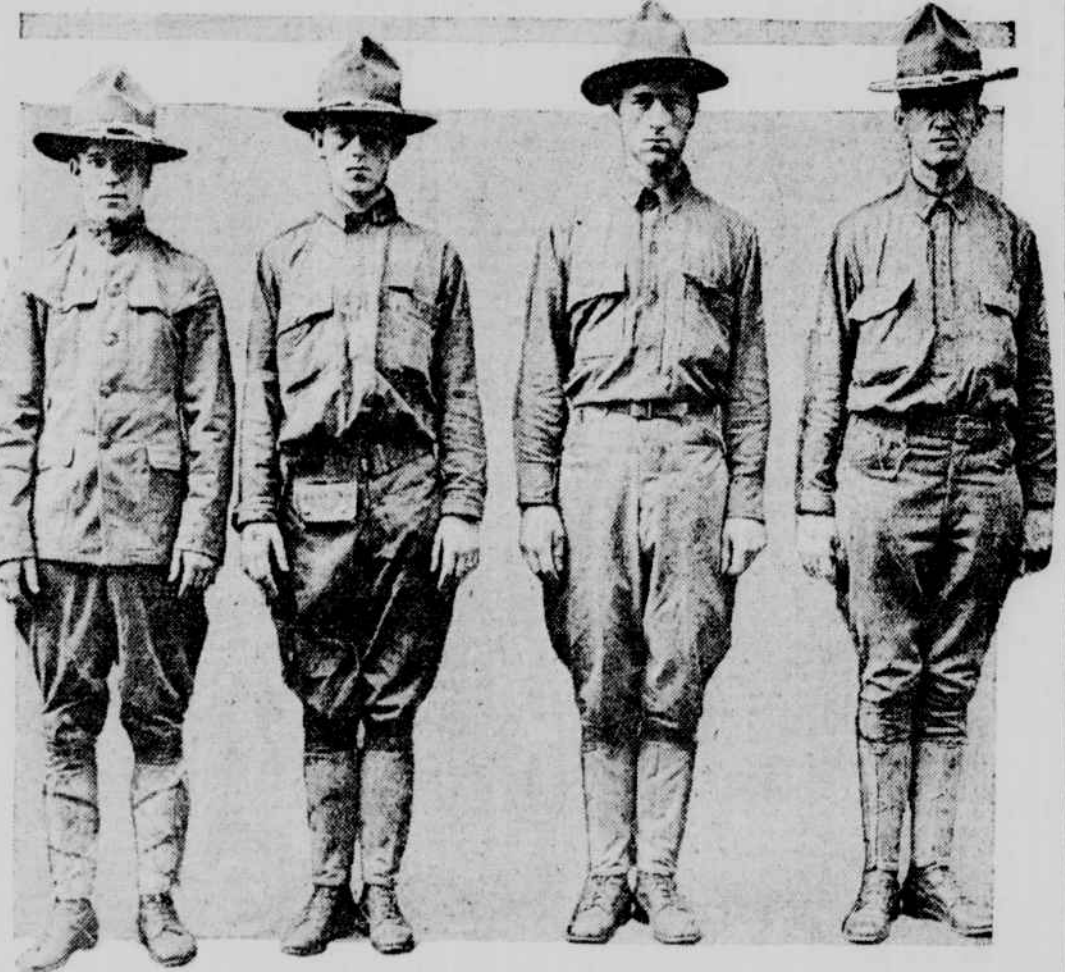
Columbus Circle was a cordon of humanity as the boys passed through, but almost immediately the tears ceased as the line approached the southern end of Central Park along Fifty-ninth Street. One girl, the sister of a boy who had just enlisted, ran back after black shouting and sobbing.

"I'll show the United States! They don't tell us when they're going, and they won't let us say goodbye!" The men were not allowed to go home Tuesday night, as they had been promised, nor were they able to sleep much. Few of them had anything to eat for almost thirty-six hours. One lieutenant is known to have taken his men to the doors and passed them out himself in order that they might have something to eat Tuesday night.

Twenty-two Hours on Duty.

Private Schnalle, Company I, on sentinal duty at 5 o'clock Tuesday evening, was still at his post Wednesday at 3, having had but two cups of coffee and some sandwiches. He had said goodbye to his mother and brothers at his post at any moment. His is only a sample of the last hours for most of the boys. They had not expected to leave for a week at least until the order came Tuesday night that they were to leave yesterday afternoon. They were mus-

FATHER AND THREE SONS OFF WITH THE 12TH.



Four members of a fighting family. They are (left to right) Private Martin Connor, James Connor, jr., musician; Corporal Joseph Connor and Sergeant James Connor, the father. He also has another son in the Naval Reserve.

5,000 MORE GUARDSMEN TO BE RUSHED FROM N. Y.

69th, 47th and 10th Will Probably Follow O'Ryan.

Five thousand additional New York National Guardsmen are to be rushed to Brownsville to join the state troops already en route for that point. Major General Leonard Wood yesterday informed officials at the National Guard headquarters, in the Municipal Building, that the state would be expected to provide one more brigade of infantry troops and auxiliary companies, to move the latter part of the week.

General Wood promised that trains and other equipment needed would be available when the men were ready. Arrangements for transportation already are being made.

As a result of these orders it was semi-officially announced that these troops probably would be sent to the border:

Sixty-ninth Infantry, from Camp Whitman.
Forty-seventh Infantry, from Brooklyn.
Tenth Infantry, companies of which are in Flushing, Albany, Catskill, Hudson, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, White Plains, Kingston and Poughkeepsie.
First Cavalry, from Van Cortlandt Park (less first squadron that goes this morning).
Armored motor battery, from Washington Heights.
First Signal Corps Battalion, from 71st Regiment armory.

BORGLUM GIVES AWAY BRIDE BY PHONE

Sculptor in New York Takes Part in Omaha Wedding.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Omaha, June 28.—Gutzon Borglum, New York sculptor, could not attend the marriage in Omaha yesterday of his favorite niece, Miss Ida Darby, but he gave away the young woman by telephone.

When Mr. Borglum found it impossible to come to Omaha the telephone was cut in, the necessary question were asked by the minister and the formal answers were given by the sculptor.

The Enemy in the Rear

Army rations in 1898 were pretty bad. Army rations in 1916 are at least edible. Yet the conditions behind the commissariat are the same now as then.

W. O. McGeehan, in next Sunday's Tribune Magazine, points out the dangerous enemy that lurks in the rear of our troops. Read his article—and then you may turn to a highly amusing story on the next page about things that we mortals are afraid to do.

For The Tribune Magazine is like that; it is a magazine of contrasts. Make sure of getting it every Sunday by notifying your newsdealer now.

The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—the Truth:
News-Editorials-Advertisements.
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

7th Gets Real Sleepers and Water in Indiana

Scanty Supply of "Bottled Mineral" and Melted Ice Washing Fluid for Begrimed Men in Day Coaches in Spirited Race with 71st.

By ROBERT H. ROHDE.

Indianapolis (aboard the 7th Regiment special), June 28.—There are two Indiana cities that will always be remembered fondly by the 7th Infantry, N. G. N. Y.

One is Richmond, where the Mayor ordered a holiday when he heard the troops were coming and had a brass band delegation of 2,000 citizens at the railroad station; the other is this city of Indianapolis, where they put on the Pullmans.

The Pullmans mean a lot to these men from fastidious homes, who slept last night in dusty day coaches and found water too scarce in the morning for even the most casual toilets. But if it were put to a vote it undoubtedly would be they liked Richmond's contribution best.

News of the coming of the troop train, which is leading by a scant margin in a race with that bearing the 71st Infantry, has been running along the wires which paralleled the rails several hours in advance.

Gifts Cheer Journey.

There have been demonstrations everywhere along this early part of the 2,400-mile road to Brownsville. Patriotic men have brought sandwiches and cigarettes to the men who are flying to war and patriotic men have cheered.

But it remained for Richmond, with only three hours in which to prepare, to outdistance them all. William Robbins, the Mayor, is one of those preparedness people, anyway. Hearing at noon that the 7th was to pass through the city soon, he sent over the telephone to all the big factories and

shops in the city. The 1 o'clock whistles never sounded. Instead of returning to workbench and counter, the 2,000 men and women—one for every ten of Richmond's population—gathered at the station. There also mobilized the town band and the glee club. For an hour and a half they waited patiently. Then came the "event." No stop had been scheduled at Richmond, but in deference to sheer weight of numbers the engineer put on his brakes. The jerk woke the slumbering 7th.

Outside the bandmen took a deep breath and plunged into "The Star-Spangled Banner." A color guard of citizens in frock coats waved a big flag. Off came the six hundred campaign hats, whose owners are travelling in this first section of the regiment special.

Colonel Fisk and some of his officers climbed out to the platform. "This is certainly an American town," said the colonel.

"Must be a lot of local politics around here," observed one of his staff, more subtly. "They do sort of thing to stir the voters up."

But the next minute this same officer was saying to one of the majors sotto voce: "Doesn't this make you feel glad we're going, Major?"

After a ten-minute stop, during which the glee club sang "America," the crowd roared good wishes and the Seventh returned its "six-boom-aah" yell (which it stole from Princeton or Princeton stole from it) and the journey to Indianapolis and the real sleeping cars was resumed.

Sleepers Arrive at Last.

Eleven of twenty-two tourist sleepers were added to this section, with two standard sleepers for officers. Another standard car and the rest of the tourists were left for the second section, which developed a hotbox east of Harrisburg, Penn., and was passed by the baggage train.

Up to the time the sleepers were taken on the men had been a sorry-looking lot, though game and uncomplaining. Canned beef, army beans and a canned hash may sit gratefully enough on the stomach of the ostrich-like regular, but these late civilians had not been able to reconcile themselves to the sudden simplification of diet. Nor had they been able to make backs accustomed to mattresses sleepably comfortable on day coach seats.

Then there was that most important matter of water. About all the water on the train, except a couple of pails in the headquarters car, was in a barrel in the second car. There were big chunks of ice in the barrel in which a supply of mineral water in bottles had been kept all night.

In this icywater the men in the car bathed. King Smith, the regimental sergeant major and lately famous back home as a champion tennis player, went down one better. He used the icywater for shaving.

The men got the first chance to stretch their legs at Columbus, Ohio, this morning during a forty-minute stopover. The anxiety of Colonel Fisk, to say nothing of the anxiety of the Pennsylvania Railroad officials, to

ISSUE OF WITHDRAWAL MUST NOW BE SETTLED

President Gives Up Plan to Present Entire Case to Congress To-day.

RUSHING OF MILITIA TO BORDER GOES ON

Hope Grows that Remaining Mexican Questions May Be Arbitrated—Latin-Americans to Renew Efforts.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, June 28.—General Carranza has ordered the release of the twenty-three American troopers held prisoner at Chihuahua City.

Reports from the border to-night declare that the men have already been taken from prison and placed aboard a heavily armed train, on which they are being brought to Juarez. They are expected to reach there to-morrow and be turned over to the American authorities.

Carranza's compliance with one of the demands of Secretary Lansing's note has thus averted the danger of an immediate break with Mexico. Although no official confirmation has yet been received here, the relief in Administration circles was unmistakable. Whether it will be anything more than temporary could not be predicted to-night.

Not until Carranza's reply, understood to be on the way, is received by Secretary Lansing will President Wilson's course be determined. It is believed now, however, that the President will abandon his plan of presenting the situation to Congress. Until word of the release of the prisoners was received it was understood that this might be done to-morrow.

CARRANZA NOW FACES REVOLT

Freeing of Troopers Angers Many Mexicans Along Border.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] El Paso, Tex., June 28.—By releasing the twenty-three American troopers captured at Carrizal, General Carranza probably has started a wave of antagonism which to-night threatens to sweep over all Mexico and cause the overthrow of the de facto government.

Under the orders of General Carranza the eighteen Americans captured during the Carrizal attack on two troops of the 10th Cavalry and the five others picked up after the battle, with their arms and accoutrements, are to be delivered to General George Bell at the American end of the international bridge here to-morrow morning.

The released American soldiers already are on their way to the border and may be turned over to the American army authorities to-night. The men, under heavy guard, left Chihuahua early this afternoon, their arms, saddles and clothing having been returned to them. The trip to the border is being made during the night, so as to prevent the train being attacked in an effort to kill the Americans.

Message from Trevino.

The announcement of the Carranza order was made from the commandancia in Juarez. It said that a message had been transmitted over the Mexican telegraph which stated that the twenty-three negroes of the 10th Cavalry, with Lem H. Spillsbury, a Mormon scout, had been placed on a Mexican Central train bound for Juarez.

The telegram conveying this news was addressed to General George Bell, jr., commander of the El Paso base. It was signed by General Jacinto Trevino, commander of the Mexican military district of the northeast, whose headquarters are at Chihuahua City.

General Bell, in keeping with his custom of maintaining close secrecy regarding all military developments, refused to say whether he had received the message. He said that all announcements must come from General Funston at San Antonio.

On receipt of word that General Funston had given out the contents of the message he said no escort would be sent to meet the prisoners in the morning, but an officer would be delegated to take command of them and lead them to Fort Bliss.

Mexicans Angered.

Angry Mexicans to-night said the prisoners might never reach the border. Threats to attack the train carrying

Although Carranza's backdown has relieved the tension, the crisis between the two governments is still acute. The question now reverts to the original one of Carranza's attitude toward the expedition across the border for the protection of lives and property of American citizens.

There remains explanations for the apparently hostile attitude adopted toward General Pershing's troops by Carranza commanders. The orders given by General Trevino to attack American troops should they move east, west or south of their line of communications must still be explained.

Unless a fresh attack again should precipitate matters, these things, however, can be worked out by diplomatic negotiations. To that extent at least, the situation has cleared.

Lansing Holds Three Notes.

Secretary Lansing had not studied to-day the trio of communications submitted to the department within the last twenty-four hours by Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador-designate. They protest against the alleged actions of a large column of General Pershing's men toward Mexican citizens, against the arrest of other Mexicans in the United States and against the general embargo, effected without proclamation, stopping virtually all shipments to Mexico.

The protests are being treated as routine matters in the State Department. Two of them, relating to alleged improper treatment of Mexican citizens, require reports either from army officers or from Federal civil authorities in California and Arizona before any answer can be made.

The protest dealing with the embargo situation probably could be quickly disposed of. In its note last Sunday the Washington government informed General Carranza that it construed as deliberately hostile his orders to General Trevino to limit by force the operations of General Pershing's men.

Reputation Demanded.

A formal repudiation of this attitude has been required of the de facto government. If any reply were made to Mr. Arredondo pending the receipt of some reply to that demand undoubtedly it would be pointed out that the United States government is not disposed to furnish supplies to a potential enemy.

Mr. Arredondo said to-night he would call the attention of the State Department to a report just received from the Mexican Consul at El Paso that a Mexican boy, accompanied by his father on a train bound from Douglas, Ariz., to El Paso, had been beaten into insubordination yesterday by two American soldiers and two civilians who boarded the train at Hachita, N. M. The consul reported the boy had a toy pistol, which excited suspicion.

The ambassador let it be known that he had asked his government for information concerning a report that American troops had crossed the bor-